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Klaipeda Maritime School²

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1. The administrative personnel of the Klaipeda Maritime School is exclusively Russian. There are Lithuanians in the student body, 22 being enrolled in the summer of 1947 just after the school was organized. Some well-disciplined students receive appointments as Pomoznyvody (Platoon Helpers), Starshiny (Petty Officers), and Komandiri Otdelenii (Squad Leaders), but all other administrative posts are held by Russian officials.
2. The school is semi-military in nature and, while attending the school, the students are subject to military law. The students wear regular Soviet naval uniforms with the addition of a ribbon on the cap inscribed "Klaipedsкая Morekhodnaya Shkola". Signals are sounded for arising, breakfast, gymnastics, etc, and the students go to classes in formation. They are not allowed to leave the school grounds without permission.
3. Through the winter and spring of 1947-1948, classes were held within the school quarters. During the summer of 1948, there were practice trips in fishing vessels. The curriculum at this school includes the following: English, Russian, Lithuanian, navigation, trigonometry, algebra, geometry, drafting, oceanography, "ocean practice" (tying knots, learning naval nomenclature, etc.), meteorology, several courses in ship construction, studies regarding waters and fishes therein, mines (laying, detection, and removal), naval gunnery, radar, astronomy, sailing, signaling (flags and lights), physics, internal combustion engine principles, steam engine principles, electromechanics, industrial ichthyology, history of the Bolshevik Party, and military drill. After completion of courses, State examinations are given which, if passed and after further practice trips at sea, entitle the person to the rank of captain. Also upon

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completion of the course of study in this school the graduates receive commissions as lieutenants in the naval reserve and are then reverted to civilian status. All the Lithuanians who took the examinations in autumn of 1949 passed them.

4. Classes in the Party history were eventful since the students, besides disliking the subject, hated the teacher, Zukermann (fnu), because she was a Russian Jewess. None of the students received a passing grade and about 70 percent were graded "poor" or "very poor". Russian as well as Lithuanian students frequently participated in classroom disturbances which the teacher termed "counter-revolutions" led by "Fascistic elements" but which the head of the school overlooked.
5. In 1947 when the students were given no Christmas vacation officially, 18 Lithuanians went home for ten days anyway. The school authorities, being unaware of the disappearance of these students until too late, were forced to dismiss all the students for the holiday. There was an inquiry to discover the leaders of the venture, but the school heads found it easier to drop the matter than to create a scandal by arresting 18 students.
6. A similar incident occurred at Easter time 1948. Students began openly packing for the trip home and, in order to prevent a repetition of the Christmas "revolt", the school authorities granted a three-day leave, warning that those who exceeded the limit would be expelled. Most of the students returned in two weeks with medical certificates stating that they had been ill. This kept them within the letter of the school regulations and the authorities did nothing..
7. The Communist Party organization made special attempts to recruit Lithuanians at the school but without success. Only one Lithuanian student joined the Komsomol, and he only under the threat of expulsion from school if he failed to join.

Sailors' School²

8. The course of study at this school is three years and graduates are assigned to warships, fishing vessels, and merchant vessels. The school is under the jurisdiction of the Naval Schools Ministry (in Lithuanian: Juriu Kariniu Mokyklu Ministerija).

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1 [] Comment: This report is a supplement to the information [] 25X1
contained in [] 25X1A

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In June 1951 the Chief of the Fishing Fleet, Telichev (fnu), was dismissed and Vasilkov (Vaselkov) (fnu) became the new Chief as well as the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of the Fishing Industry of the Lithuanian SSR.

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Comment: Previous reports.

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the above information, have reported that Vasilkov is Deputy Minister of the Ministry of the Fishing Industry of the Lithuanian SSR. On the basis of the reports cited above and the information contained in this report, it appears that, as of June 1951, Vasilkov held the following positions: Deputy Minister of the Fishing Industry; Chief of the Administration of the Trawling Fleet, which is under the control of the Ministry; and Chief of the Fishing Fleet. It is possible that [redacted] the latter two positions are identical and the only difference is one of translation and/or inconsistent terminology. The following diagram may clarify the situation:

Deputy Minister of the Fishing Industry
Chief of the Administration of the Trawling Fleet
Deputy Chief of the Administration of the Trawling Fleet

	<u>Pre June 1951</u>	<u>Post June 1951</u>
	Korney	Vasilkov
	Telichev	Vasilkov
Fleet	unknown	Korney

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